Western Carolinian.

Printed and published, every Tuesday, by JOHN WEAVER, Publisher of the Laws of Congress. SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1829. [VOL. IX.....NO. 466.

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, obnoxious as precipitate, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all arrears are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING

A GEOGRAPHICAL SYNOPSIS,

By P. BARRY.

THIS work is in tabular form, and exhibits, at one view, the area in square miles, population, government, religion, state of society, revenue, military strength, seat of government, largest city, river, mountain, with their dimensions; the latitude, minerals and staple productions; with other valuable information of all the modern geographical divisions of the earth.

It will be published on fine paper in the neatest manner, and delivered to subscribers at $1 per copy; or $2.00, if lined, and on rollers.

N. B. The approval of several literary gentlemen, who have examined the manuscript, is attached to the subscribing prospectus.

Salisbury, N. C. May 1st, 1829. 65

For Sale,

ON moderate terms, for *cash*; or on a credit, for approved paper, a new, well made *Sulkey*. Those who wish to supply themselves with such a vehicle, would do well to apply soon, as it is believed so favorable an opportunity to procure one, will not soon offer again. EDWARD CRESS.

Salisbury, Feb. 7th, 1829. 54

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, a bay mare, 3 years old this spring, about 16 hands high, and of a slender form. She has a star in her face, and a long tail. Any person taking up said mare, and giving me information so that I get her, shall be reasonably rewarded by me,

WILLIAM AMRETT.

April 24th, 1829. 3t67

Pocket Book Lost.

THE subscriber lost a pocket-book, on the 19th inst. between Salisbury and Jacob Coleman's, (near Concord) which contained a $10 bill on the Bank of Augusta, a receipt from J. Jarratt to me, and sundry other papers, such as judgments, &c. Whoever finds it, shall be rewarded for leaving it and its contents with the Editor of the Western Carolinian, in Salisbury, or with any person from whom I can get it.

JOHN PIERCE.

April 20th, 1829. 3t65

Estate of Mary Johnston.

THE Subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Mary Johnston, late of Rowan county, dec'd. request all persons having claims against said estate to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted, are desired to make payment immediately.

THOMAS CRAIGE, } *Ex'rs.*
NATHAN CORNEL, }

May 20th, 1828. 3mt71

A Good Farm in Rowan,

FOR SALE.

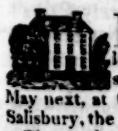
BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by Nicholas Ludwick, I shall expose to sale, on Tuesday of Rowan county court in May next, a tract of land on the main Yadkin River, at the mouth of Dutch Second Creek, containing two hundred and two acres and a half. The land is said to be of the best quality in that section of the country, and is well improved. All the necessary houses and out-houses for a small family, are on the premises; and as the sale is to be for *cash*, it is thought that the land will go at less than its value.

HAMILTON C. JONES, *Trustee.*

April 8th, 1829, 6t67

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.



BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ezra Allemong, there will be offered for sale, on Monday, the 18th day of May next, at the Mansion Hotel in the town of Salisbury, the following property, viz:

The stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a large assortment of dry goods, hard ware and cutlery, which has been laid in with great care.

Two likely negro women, and three children:

Two horses, one carryall and harness;

One gig and harness, a *superior article*;

Some fine milch cows;

Stock of hogs, and a variety of other articles;

At the same time, there will also be offered for sale, the MANSION HOTEL, with the adjoining lots belonging to same. This house is large, convenient, well finished, and is not inferior to any in the western part of the state; having from 20 to 30 rooms in it, with six neat offices attached. On the premises is a very superior Stable, calculated to hold from 50 to 60 horses, a brick kitchen, ice-house, and all the other necessary out-buildings. There is also in the main building, fronting the main street, an excellent store-room, counting and lumber room, and cellar, on the same. It is presumed a further description will be unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase, is requested to call and view the premises. The House is also well furnished with new furniture, of an excellent quality, which will be sold with or without the House as may suit the parties.

Also, 4 out lots, on the north square of said town; and the interest that the said Allemong owns in the house and lot now occupied by Col. E. Yarbro.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale; the sale to continue from day to day.

R. H. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

April 11th, 1829. 4t66

Oranges, Lemons, Candies.

I have just received from Charleston, another supply of

Cuba Sweet Oranges
Large fine Lemons
Cocoa Nuts
An assortment of Candies
Smoked Herrings
Luffs' N. Y. Butter Crackers
Mackerel, (No. 2.)—also
H. A. Davies' Malt Beer,
Japan Tin Ware.....and bright
Do. &c. &c. &c.

Which I offer for sale cheap for cash, at my Establishment, north of the Court House.

3:67 WM. HUNTER.

Charlotte, April 30th, 1829.

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE ÆRONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the counties of Rowan and Cabarrus: commencing the week in Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; in the town of Concord on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND,
CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Feb. 12th, 1829. [54....*1st Aug.*]

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for *accidents*. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,

CHARLOTTE. N C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

☞ All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.

July 3d, 1828. 23

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the [illegible] with a large assortment of

Jewelry,
Watches,
Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver *Watches*; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*. Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE.

Salisbury, March 30, 1829. 20

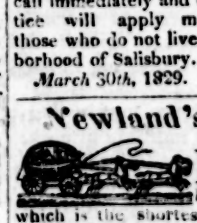
N. B. I have recently employed an excellent workman, who will in future be constantly in my Shop; so that those disposed to patronize me, in my line of business, need be under no apprehension, in consequence of my occasional absence. R. WYNNE.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, by note, or otherwise, are hereby notified to call immediately and make payment. This notice will apply more particularly, to all those who do not live in the immediate neighborhood of Salisbury. ROBERT WYNNE.

March 30th, 1829. 60tf

Newland's Stage Line,



IS still in operation, from Lincolnton, N. C. to Bean's Station, Tennessee; which is the shortest route from Raleigh to Knoxville, as will fully appear on examination of the following distances, viz:

From Raleigh to Salisbury,	120 miles.
From thence to Morganton,	80
From thence to Ashville,	60
From thence to Warm Springs,	33
From thence to Newport,	25
In all, to Newport, where this line intersects the other,	318

Travellers from the south of Raleigh, and in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, will find it much the preferable and shortest route for them to travel to Knoxville, or that section of country. That part of this line from Ashville to Warm Springs, passes over a new and elegant Turnpike Road, running the whole distance on the bluff of the river, affording to the traveller the most romantic, picturesque and pleasing view imaginable.

The stage lines from Columbia, S. C. and Fayetteville, N. C. intersect this line at Lincolnton; the line from Augusta, Geo. intersects it at Ashville; and the line from Lexington, Kentucky, intersects it at Newport. Thus it will be seen that facilities are afforded for travellers to reach any section of the United States; and the subscriber hopes such manifest advantages, will secure his line the support of a discriminating public. SAMUEL NEWLAND.

Morganton, N. C. March 25, 1829. 3mt75

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the second session of the twentieth congress.

NUMBER 32.

An Act providing for the printing and binding sixty thousand copies of the abstract of Infantry Tactics, including manœuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed, to contract with Hilliard, Gray and Co. of Boston, or some other person or persons, for printing, binding and delivering, sixty thousand copies of the Abstract of Infantry Tactics, including exercises and manœuvres of Light Infantry and Riflemen, for the use of the Militia of the United States. Also, five thousand copies of a system of exercise and instruction of Field Artillery, including manœuvres for Light or Horse Artillery, as reported by the Secretary of War, on the eighth of January, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, agreeably to the proposals of said Hilliard, Gray and Co. made to the Secretary of War, dated on the twenty seventh of October, eighteen hundred and twenty seven, in their specimen marked B—and when so printed, bound and delivered, the Secretary of War is hereby directed to apportion the same among the several States and Territories, and in the District of Columbia, for the use of the militia thereof, according to the number of the Militia in each State and Territory and the District of Columbia; and to forward to the Chief Magistrate of each State and Territory the number allowed to such State and Territory as aforesaid, to be by said Chief Magistrate distributed among the officers of the Militia of such State or Territory for their use, and the use of their successors in office, under such rules and regulations as they may direct. And the Secretary of War will cause the number of copies apportioned to the District of Columbia to be distributed among the officers of the militia in the District, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That [illegible] hundred and ninety dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expense of printing, binding and distributing the same

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: 2 March, 1829.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NUMBER 33.

An Act to authorize the establishment of a town on land reserved for the use of Schools, and to direct the manner of disposing of certain reserved quarter sections of land for the seat of Government in Florida.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the qualified voters in township five, range eleven, north and west, in the county of Jackson, in the Territory of Florida, to elect, in such manner as may be directed by the county Court of said county, three fit and discreet Commissioners, who shall be, and they are hereby, authorized, by and with the consent of the voters of said Township, to be obtained in such manner as the said county Court shall direct, to lay off and establish a town on one quarter or two adjoining eighths of the sixteenth section of the Township and range aforesaid, reserved by law for the use of Schools, and to make sale of one half the lots at public auction; and the money arising from said sales shall be paid into the Territorial Treasury, for the sole use and benefit of common schools in said Township, which said sum shall be subject to such laws as may hereafter be passed, for forming a permanent fund from the said reserved lands, for the support of common Schools; and the said Commissioners shall give bond and security, to the satisfaction of the county Court, for the performance of the duties under this act, and the payment of the money arising from the sales of the lots as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the following quarter sections of land which have been heretofore reserved from sale, to wit: the north east and northwest quarters of section thirty six, in township one, of range one, north and west; the northeast, southwest, and southeast quarters of section one, in township one, of range one, south and west; and the southwest quarter of section six, in township one, of range one, south and east, shall be granted to the Territory of Florida.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor and Legislative Council of Florida, or a majority of them, be, and hereby are authorized to select any two of the aforesaid quarter sections of land, to be reserved for, and vested in, the State, should the Territory of Florida ever be erected into one, in conformity to the provisions of the fourteenth section of the act passed on the eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven; and the residue of the above described quarter sections of land, or any part thereof, including so much of the Northeast quarter of section one, in township one, of range one, South and West, contiguous to the creek and waterfall, as shall not be reserved, agreeably to the provisions of the act above mentioned, for the town of Tallahassee, shall be sold in such manner, and at such time, as the Governor and Legislative Council of Florida may deem proper, and the proceeds applied to the erection of public buildings in Tallahassee, any act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved: 2 March, 1829.

NUMBER 34.

An Act confirming the reports of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office for the District of St. Stephens, in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the claims to lands and town lots contained in the abstracts denominated A, number one, D, number one, E, number one, F, number one, reported to the Treasury Department by the Register and Receiver of the Land Office for the District of Saint Stephens, in the State of Alabama, under the provisions of the act of Congress of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven, be, and the same are hereby confirmed to the extent therein recommended for confirmation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the claims contained in special reports, numbered one to four, inclusive, and in a supplementary report of the said Register and Receiver, made as aforesaid, be, and the same are hereby confirmed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person or [illegible] person or persons, who, on the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, had for ten consecutive years prior to that day, been in possession of a tract of land, not claimed by another person, and not exceeding the quantity contained in one league square; and who were, on that day, resident in that part of Louisiana situated east of Pearl river, and west of the Perdido, and below the thirty-first degree of North latitude, and had still possession of such tract of land, shall be authorized to file their claim in the manner required in other cases, before the said Register and Receiver, at Saint Stephens, for their decision thereon. And it shall be the duty of the said Register and Receiver to hear and record the evidence offered to support such claim; and if the same shall be established by sufficient proof, agreeably to the provisions of this section, the said officers shall, in their report, recommend the confirmation of the right to such claim, as in other cases: *Provided*, That no more land shall be reported for confirmation, by virtue of this section, than is actually claimed by the party, or than is contained within the acknowledged and ascertained boundaries of the tract claimed; nor shall the provision of this section authorize the confirmation of any land heretofore sold by the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the confirmation of the claims provided for this act shall amount only to a relinquishment for ever, on the part of the United States, of any claim whatever, to the tracts of land and town lots so confirmed, and that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the claim or claims of any individual or body politic or corporate, if any such there be.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Saint Stephens be, and they are, hereby invested with power to direct the manner in which all claims to lands and town lots, which have been confirmed by this and former acts of Congress, in their District, shall be located and surveyed, having regard to the laws, usages and customs of the Spanish Government on that subject, and also the mode adopted by the Government of the United States, in surveying the claims confirmed by virtue of the second and third sections of an act of Congress, entitled "An act regulating the grants of lands, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the State of Tennessee," approved the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and three; and that so much of the fourth section of the "Act supplementary to the several acts for adjusting the claims to land and establishing land offices in the District east of the island of New Orleans," approved the eighth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty two, as interferes with the power granted to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Saint Stephens, be, and the same is, hereby repealed.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That certificates of confirmation and patents shall be granted for all lands and town lots confirmed by virtue of the provisions of this act, in the same manner as patents are granted for lands and town lots confirmed under former acts of Congress.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to make such compensation, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to the sum already paid, to the present Receiver of the Land Office at Saint Stephens, as to him may seem a just and proper equivalent for the services rendered by him in the discharge of the duties under the provisions of an act of Congress passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty seven.

Approved: 2 March, 1829.

NUMBER 35.

An Act to provide for the apprehension and delivery of Deserters from certain foreign vessel in the ports of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on application of a Consul or Vice Consul of any foreign Government, having a treaty with the United States, stipulating for the restoration of seamen deserting, made in writing, stating that the person therein named has deserted from a vessel of any such Government while in any port of the United States, and on proof by the exhibition of the register of the vessel, ship's roll, or other official document, that the person named belonged, at the time of desertion, to the crew of said vessel, it shall be the duty of any Court, Judge, Justice, or other Magistrate, having competent power, to issue warrants to cause the said person to be arrested for examination; and if, on examination, the [illegible] rested, not being a citizen of the United States, shall be delivered up to the said Consul or Vice Consul, to be sent back to the dominions of any such Government, or, on the request, and at the expense, of the said Consul or Vice Consul, shall be detained until the Consul or Vice Consul finds an opportunity to send him back to the dominions of any such Government: *Provided nevertheless*, That no person shall be detained more than two months after his arrest; but at the end of that time shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again molested for the same cause: *And provided further*, That if any such deserter shall be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which case shall be depending, or may be cognisable, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

Approved: 2 March, 1829.

Unknown Roman City.—At the distance of ten leagues south-east of Cutahia, one of the highest points of Asia Minor, is an ancient Roman city unvisited by modern travellers, and of which, even the edifices consist of a large theatre, a stadium, several groups of columns in good preservation, but no great height: an Ionic temple of the most elegant architecture with columns fluted, and of a single block of marble thirty feet in height: these support an entabalature very much enriched and in exquisite taste. From an inscription in the pediment it appears that this temple was restored in the time of Adrian, and dedicated to Apollo. The site is a waterbridge, a small stream which passes over a Roman bridge, in excellent preservation, as is the vault, also Roman, to which it leads. *Laborde's Address.*

It is proposed in New Orleans, to establish a troop of mounted Police Officers, to consist of 26 men, under the command of a Captain and Lieutenant, to assist the city foot guard to protect that city and its inhabitants against fire and murder.

Retort Surgical.—At a late examination of the College of Surgeons, a candidate was asked by Abernethy what he would do if a man were blown up with gunpowder? "Why," coolly answered the tyro, "wait till he came down again." "True," said Abernethy, "and suppose I kicked you for such an impertinent reply, what muscles should I put in motion?" "Why," said the young man, "the flexors and extensors of my right arm: for I would floor you directly." *London Pa.*

ITEMS.

Why is the credit of Stephenson much better than that of his partners? Do ye give it up? Because they have *stopped* and *he has not*.

The Paris papers state that the most brilliant discoveries are making daily in Herculaneum and Pompeii. A magnificent mansion is gradually emerging from the volcanic ashes—its interior is decorated with beautiful paintings, and the garden surrounded with colonades. Some of the paintings are said to be superior to any thing heretofore discovered of ancient art.

Progress of Refinement.—A late London paper states that a man is exhibiting at Richmond Arms, Basing, 100 live rats in a cage, and he intends exhibiting himself among 200 of the same vermine, allowing them to crawl over him; after which his dog Rover, cousin of the celebrated Billy, is matched to kill too rats in a minute.

There is now living in Providence a man, aged about 58 years, who was never out of the State of Rhode Island, never sick, or took medicine; never sued, or was sued, has been up before sunrise every day in the last 40 years, and has not tasted any kind of inebriating liquor for 30 years.

In a case lately tried in Dublin, a gentleman, called as a witness, was asked whether his brother, the plaintiff, lived happily with his wife? He replied that they lived as agreeably as any couple of *married* people could."

The editor of the Portsmouth Journal states that a man who a few years ago was *blessed* with about $20,000 *lottery* money, applied to him on the 10th inst. for 12 1 2 cents to pay for a night's lodgings!

The Kennebec Journal, Augusta, (Maine) states that fortunately for the world, the proper use of N. E. Rum has been discovered at last, and that is to kill lice upon calves backs!!

The Dumfries (Scotland) paper asserts that a Dutch cur dog, belonging to a Mr. McWhir, has been taught to articulate the word "*William*," very distinctly.—He is not the only dog who can call names.

N. Y. Enquirer.

The Hon. Ezra C Gross, a member of the New York Assembly, from the county of Essex, died on Thursday week. He had been ill but a few days. He was in Congress a few years since, (1819—21) and was in all respects an estimable man, possessing talents of a superior cast. His [illegible] will be seriously felt

Masquerades.—The New York Evening Journal of the 17th inst. says:—"A person at one of the masquerades last evening, informs us that it was very thinly attended, and that there were no females present save those of a doubtful character. At about 11 o'clock some persons came in bearing what was intended to represent the dead body of Mr. Morgan: or as some said, to represent the death of the masquerades."

The Barbary Powers.—It is said that a grand project is in contemplation between the Government of France and that of England, to do away with the small Powers on the Barbary Coast, now become a complete nuisance. The plan is to colonize the Coast of Barbary with French and English subjects, for which they are to obtain the sanction of the Sultan, in a special negotiation, and a person of heretofore great renown is to be employed in the business at the Court of Constantinople.

N. York Courier.

John H. Henshaw, a clerk in the 4th Auditor's office at Washington, cut his throat lately, and thus ended his days. He was a gentleman of fine literary taste, and dignified manners. Supposed to have gone crazy. Various rumors are afloat on the subject: some say that he cut his throat through fear of being removed from office; others, that it was in consequence of having been concerned in certain *frauds* on the treasury—some say $45,000 are missing. One thing is certain: Mr. Henshaw left a memorandum, explanatory of certain frauds committed by himself and others on the treasury.

A law has been made in *Canton* (in China) condemning those who open shops to sell opium, to death by strangling. Those who are caught smoking, to be exposed two months with wooden collars about their necks, after which they are to be sent to the territories, and given to the soldiers as slaves.

Chili.—A letter receive in Baltimore from Valparaiso, dated 12th Dec. says: "Gen. Santa Cruz sails tomorrow in the brig of war Achilles, to take the place of Gen. Sucre, who is driven out of Bolivia. The war is still carried on between Peru and Colombia, but there appears to be some prospects of a reconciliation."

An Honest Prince.—Among the insolvent debtors discharged by the Court in London, on the third ult. was His Highness Gestano Sturubba, Prince of Giardinili, the eldest son of the present Prince of Sicily. This fellow is an honest Prince, and scorns to make the people pay his debts according to custom.

Noah.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

The last number of the North American Review contains a *critique* on Noah Webster's new Dictionary; and as most of our readers doubtless have an anxiety to know something of the merits of this important work, we make the following extract from the Review:

One subject in the early writers of English is abundantly manifest; they aimed at having, at least, letters enough in their spelling; and through fear, as it should seem, of omitting some which might have claims to be used, they often foisted into their words mere supernumeraries. Thus, after the language, as to words and construction, became in a good measure fixed, it was greatly overcharged, and actually borne down under the weight of its orthography. It may be useful to introduce here as specimens, a few words from Sir Walter Raleigh. *Hee, wee, doe, soone, farre, finde, conveigh, moderatour, kindes, basenesse, eville, easie, naturall, downe,* &c. This is the spelling of one of the most correct as well as most elegant writers of the reign of James the First.

The excrescences, which so encumber these words, were gradually lopped off; so that in the history of Clarendon, the improvements in spelling strike us as great. This author wrote most of his words as they are still written; but we find *perswaded, suddain, frolique, alarum,* &c.; which orthography, in the late edition of his works, has been altered. He wrote *error* without *u*, and *scepter*, though we find *lustre*. He reduced *publicke* to *publick*, &c. Dryden was irregular in his orthography; but he threw off some of the lumber of his predecessors, which, in a few instances, has been laid upon him again by his editor, Malone. But there is no advantage in dwelling longer on the history of these changes. As to the variations in orthography proposed and adopted by Dr. Webster, we shall say but little. We see no possible use in retaining the *u* in the few words which are still extensively written with the termination *our*, as *honour, favour*, &c.

As to retaining the letter *k* at the end of many words, where it is still often placed; we see no objection to Dr. Webster's rule, to retain the *k* in such words only as have sometimes a syllable added, beginning with *e* or *i*. The reason here is plain; the *k* preserves the pronunciation. But why should any one write *publick*, when no one writes *publickation*? To take another example of a single word: we know of no good reason for writing *connexion* with an *x*; as it is an anomaly, which has been excluded from writings of the highest authority. Thus Gibbon, and Fox, in his life of James the Second, write this word analogically, *connection*.

In some other cases of proposed emendation, we are more doubtful. Dr. Webster, following Milton, prefers *highth*; and the translators of Niebuhr's history of Rome, which was published in London during the last year, have the same spelling of this word. The same translators write *sovran* and *sovranty*; and Dr. Webster proposes *suvran*, and *suvranty*; though he gives likewise the common orthography of these words. The great objections to changes in spelling lie in the eye; we have been accustomed to see the word *worshipping* with a double *p*, and *worshiping* appears strange, and perhaps odious. But a *p*, might be here as easily spared as an *e* in *kindes*, or an *l* in *evill*, and an important analogy of the language would be preserved. Sir Walter Raleigh wrote *conveigh, beigh*, and *incy* is unpronounceable: we write in-

Besides increasing the number of his definitions, Dr. Webster seems to have aimed at an increased fulness in describing the object or action in view. Thus, under the word *bishop*, after defining the term, he adds a statement of the mode in which bishops are elected and consecrated to office, both in England and this country. Under the word *earth*, he enumerates the primitive earths, refers to their metallic bases as discovered by modern chemistry, and he likewise describes the orbit, figure, diameter, and revolution of our globe. Under the word *blockade*, he states in what cases a port may be considered as truly blockaded. In this respect, the work before us presents not merely the signification of words in their popular import, but, to a certain extent, a scientific enumeration of the properties and relations of the thing described. As examples of Dr. Webster's mode of defining, compared in this respect with Dr. Johnson's, we give the following:

Telescope. Johnson.—'A long glass by which distant objects are viewed.' Webster.—'An optical instrument employed in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies. It assists the eye chiefly in two ways; first, by enlarging the visual angle under which a distant object is seen, and thus magnifying that object; and, secondly, by collecting and conveying to the eye a larger beam of light than would enter the naked organ, and thus rendering objects distinct and visible, which would otherwise be indistinct and invisible. Its essential parts are the *object-glass*, which collects the beam of light and forms an image of the object; and the *eye-glass*, which is a microscope by which the image is magnified.

Pursuing the same course in *Natural History*, Dr. Webster defines the most important terms by a specification of the properties of the objects which these terms designate, and the less important, by referring the several objects to their respective *genera*. It is unnecessary here to quote examples. In *Chemistry, Mineralogy*, and *Geology*, Dr. Webster has added a great number of words to his vocabulary, and has conformed his definitions to the existing state of knowledge on these subjects. In these and other departments of science, the definitions he informs us, have been submitted to professional gentlemen, whose character is a pledge for the correctness of the statements made. We would remark, however, that the space allotted to different articles in these departments, is not in every instance proportioned to what appears to us to be their relative importance. *Historical terms* have been added, to a great extent, in this work, and their definitions are in general given with a fulness, which will preclude the necessity of a reference to other works for the true meaning of such words. Where this exact information in the different branches of knowledge can be given within the space allowable in a dictionary, it is desirable, and adds to the value of the work.

Dr. Webster, in the third place has aimed at a more nice and accurate *discrimination* as to the signification of the terms defined. The leading and important words are not defined by *synonymes*, which serve only to confuse the mind, but by a brief enumeration of the properties which belong to the object in question. Thus,

Frugality is defined by Johnson to be equivalent to 'thrift' or 'parsimony'; by Webster, to be 'that careful management of money or goods, which expends nothing unnecessarily, and applies what is used to a profitable purpose; that use in which nothing is wasted. It is not equivalent to *parsimony*, the latter being an excess of frugality, and a fault. *Frugality* is always a virtue. Nor is it synonymous with *thrift* in its proper sense; for thrift is the *effect* of frugality.'

Admiration is defined by Johnson to be 'wonder, the act of admiring or wondering.' By Webster, to be 'wonder mingled with pleasing emotions, as approbation, esteem, love, or veneration; a compound emotion excited by something novel, rare, great, or excellent; applied to persons and their works. It often includes a slight degree of surprise. Thus we view the solar system with *admiration*.

Magnanimity is defined by Johnson to be 'greatness of mind; bravery, elevation of soul.' By Webster, to be 'that elevation or dignity of soul, which encounters danger and trouble with tranquility and fortitude, which raises the possessor above revenge, and makes him delight in acts of benevolence, which makes him disdain injustice and meanness, and prompts him to sacrifice personal ease, interest, and safety, for the accomplishment of useful and noble objects.'

Obstinacy is defined by Johnson to be 'stubbornness, contumacy, pertinacity, persistency.' By Webster, to be 'a fix'dness in opinion or resolution, that cannot be shaken at all, or not without great difficulty; firm and usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose, or system; a fixedness that will not yield to persuasion, argument, or other means. *Obstinacy* may not always convey the idea of unreasonable or unjustifiable firmness; as when we say, soldiers fight with *obstinacy*. But often, and perhaps usually, the word denotes a fixedness of resolution, which is not to be vindicated under the circumstances.'

Adjournment is defined by Johnson to be 'an assignment of a day, or putting off till another day; delay, procrastination, dimission to a future time.' By Webster, to be 'the putting off to another day or time specified, or *without delay*; that is, the closing of a session of a public or official body.' And likewise, "the time or interval during which a public body defers business; as, during an *adjournment*. But a suspension of business between the forming of a house and an adjournment, for refreshment, is called a *recess*. In Great Britain, the close of a *session* of parliament is called a *prorogation*; as the close of a parliament is a *dissolution*. But in Great Britain, as well as in the United States, *adjournment* is now used for an intermission of business, for any indefinite time; as an *adjournment* of parliament for six weeks.'

Acumen is defined by Johnson to be, in general, 'quickness of intellect.' By Webster, to be 'a quickness of *perception*, the facility of nice *discrimination*.'

Acquire is defined by Johdson, 'to gain by *one's own* labor or power; to obtain what is not received from nature, or transmitted by inheritance.' By Webster, 'to gain by *any means*, something which is in a degree *permanent*, or which becomes vested or inherent in the possor; as to *acquire* a title, estate, learning, habits, skill, dominion, &c. Plants *acquire* a green color from the solar rays. A mere temporary possession is not expressed by *acquire*, but by *gain, obtain, procure*, as to *obtain* (not *acquire*) a book on loan.'

Obtain is defined by Johnson, 'to gain, to acquire, to procure.' To *receive* is defined by him, 'to take or obtain any thing.' By Webster these words are thus distinguished, under the word *obtain*. 'This word usually implies from *receive*, which may or may not imply exertion. It differs from *acquire*, as genus from species; *acquire* being properly applied only to things permanently possessed; but *obtain* is applied both to things of temporary and of permanent possession. We *obtain* loans of money on application; we *obtain* answers to letters; we *obtain* spirit from liquors by distillation, and salt by evaporation. We *obtain* by seeking; we often *receive* without seeking. We *acquire* or *obtain* a good title to lands by deed, or by a judgment of court; but we do not *acquire* spirit by distillation; nor do we *acquire* an answer to a letter or an application.'

Besides discriminating the signification of words with greater exactness, Dr. Webster has corrected numerous errors into which Dr. Johnson had fallen, through inadvertency, or a want of accurate information. The following may serve as examples of a large number, which we had marked as belonging to this class.

Peculation. Johnson—"Robbery of the public; theft of public money.' Webster—'The crime of defrauding the public by appropriating to one's own use the money or goods *entrusted* to one's care for management or disbursement.'

Lens. Johnson—'A glass, spherically convex on both sides.' Lenses are not only convex, but concave, planoconvex, &c. The proper correction is made by Webster.

Lemma. Johnson—'A proposition assumed.' Webster—'A proposition demonstrated for the purpose of being used in the demonstration of some other proposition.'

Coral. Johnson—'A plant of a stony nature.' This is corrected by Webster.

Focus. Johnson—'The place where rays meet after refraction.' Webster—'after being reflected or refracted.'

Flame. Johnson—'Light emitted from fire.' It is more than light; it is 'burning vapor,' as defined by Webster.

Earn. Johnson—'To *gain* as the reward or wages of labor, or any performance.' But a man may *earn* money who never *gains* it. To earn, is 'to merit by service,' according to Webster.

In the definitions of legal terms especially, Dr. Johnton has fallen into many errors, which Dr. Webster's professional knowledge has enabled him to correct. Thus *larceny* is defined by Johnson to be 'a petty theft.' It is shown by Dr. Webster to be a generic term, including all kinds of theft, and even burglary and robbery, and is distinguished by him into various classes, as *petty* and *grand* larceny, *simple* and *mixed* larceny.

Burglary and *house-breaking* are confounded by Dr. Johnson. Burglary is defined by Dr. Webster to be the crime of house-breaking, when committed in the night.

Robbery. Johnson—'Theft perpetrated by force or with privacy.' *Robbery*,' says Dr. Webster, 'differs from *theft*, as it is a violent felonious taking from the person or presence of another, whereas *theft* is a felonious taking of goods privately, &c. These words should not be confounded.'

A tough Morsel.—A French writer, speaking of the relative situation of England and Ireland, says that the larger island devoured the smaller, but has never been able to digest it!

GOVERNOR [illegible]

From the following document, [illegible] be seen that Gen. Samuel Houston, has resigned the office of Governor of Tennessee; and that consequently, Gen. Wm. Hall, speaker of the Senate, will be the acting Governor, till the election in August. There is something about this movement, that we cannot understand. There are dark hints in the Governor's communication, which seem to envelope the whole transaction in mystery. The Nashville papers are silent, as to the cause of the resignation.

Executive Office, Nashville, Tennessee,
16th April, 1829.

Sir; It has become my duty to resign the office of chief magistrate of the State, and to place in your hands the authority and responsibility which, on such an event, devolves on you by the provisions of the Constitution.

In dissolving the political connexion which has so long, and in such a variety of forms, existed between the people of Tennessee and myself, no private affliction, however deep or incurable, can forbid an expression of the grateful recollections so eminently due to the kind partialities of an indulgent public.

From my earliest youth, whatever of talent was committed to my care, has been honestly cultivated and expended for the common good; and at no period of a life, which has certainly been marked by a full portion of interesting events, have any views of private interest or private ambition been permitted to mingle in the higher duties of public trust. In reviewing the past, I can only regret that my capacity for being useful was so unequal to the devotion of my heart; and it is one of the few remaining consolations of my life, that even had I been blessed with ability equal to my zeal, my country's generous support in every vicissitude of life, has been more than equal to them both.

That veneration for public opinion, by which I have measured every act of my official life, has taught me to hold no delegated power which would not be daily renewed by my constituents, could the choice be daily submitted to a sensible expression of their will. And although shielded by a perfect consciousness of undiminished claim to the confidence and support of my fellow citizens, yet delicately circumstanced as I am, and by my own misfortunes, more than by the fault or contrivance of any one—overwhelmed by sudden calamities, it is certainly due to myself, and more respectful to the world, that I should retire from a position, which, in the public judgment, I might seem to occupy by questionable authority.

It yields me no small share of comfort, so far as I am capable of taking comfort [illegible] my Executive charge, I am placing it in the hands of one whose integrity and worth have been long tried; who understands and will pursue the true interests of the State; and who, in the hour of success and in the trials of adversity has been the consistent and valued friend of that great and good man, now enjoying the triumph of his virtues in the conscious security of a nation's gratitude.

SAMUEL HOUSTON.

GEN. WILLIAM HALL,
Speaker of the Senate, Tenn.

DUEL between the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea.

In consequence of a letter written by Lord Winchelsea to Mr. Coleridge, Secretary to the Committee for establishing the King's College, in which his Lordship reflected strongly on the conduct of the Duke of Wellington, the latter wrote to Lord Winchilsea requiring him to make "reparation" for "having thus insulted a man who had never injured or offended him." This being declined by his Lordship, the Duke, after various letters between the parties, finally called Lord Winchilsea "to give him that satisfaction for his conduct which a gentleman has a right to require, and which a gentleman never refuses to give." It was finally arranged that a meeting should take place.

The parties accordingly met in Batterseafields on Saturday morning at eight o'clock. The Duke was attended by Sir Henry Hardinge as his second. The weather being fine the Duke and Sir Henry Hardinge rode on horseback to the place of meeting (Battersea-fields, in the vicinity of Clapham common), where, soon after their arrival, they were joined by Dr. Hume, the Duke of Wellington's physician. Lord Winchelsea, who had not arrived (not having, it is understood, been able to find out the place,) the party rode about the fields for some time, till the arrival of Lord Winchelsea, who arrived from town in a coach and four accompanied by his second, Lord Falmouth. Preliminaries being arranged between Lord Falmouth and Sir Henry Hardinge, the latter produced a pair of pistols, and loaded them in the presence of the parties; he then handed them to Lord Winchelsea, who exammed them, and then returned them. Sir Henry handed one to each of the combatants, and measured the ground agreed on, twelve paces. Lord Winchelsea re-measured the ground, and the Duke and Lord Winchelsea took their stations, and were informed by Sir Henry there was nothing further to be done till he used the expression "Fire." The seconds then retired, and Sir H. Hardinge gave the word "Fire." The Duke of Wellington immediately discharged his pistol. The ball struck the lappel of Lord Winchelsea's coat on the left side. Lord Winchelsea then fired his pistol in the air; the seconds rejoined their principals, and a memorandum expressing the regret of Lord Winchelsea at having published an erroneous opinion of the Noble Duke's motives in a certain transaction being handed by Lord Falmouth to Sir Henry Hardinge, was accepted by Sir H. as a reparation to the Duke of Wellington.

The Duke wished Lord Winchelsea good morning, and the compliment being returned, the parties left the ground and returned to town. About fourteen or fifteen gardeners and labouring men, who were on the spot during the transaction, advised the noble combatants to settle the matter in dispute with their fists.

President Jackson, and the Foreign Ministers.

All the Foreign Ministers resident at Washington City have been formally and collectively presented by the Secretary of State, to the President of the United States. A leter from Washington, published in the New-York Evening Post, furnishes the following particulars of the interesting interview:

"As they arrived, the Secretary of State announced them to the President by name (as he would have done any private gentleman,) who received them in the most courteous and graceful manner—for he is a gentleman of the old school of polished and dignified deportment. To each of them, as he took them by the hand he had something civil and appropriate to say. After they had all assembled, he expressed to them, in a brief, neat, impressive address, the personal gratification he experienced at thus meeting them together, as it afforded him the opportunity to reiterate to them, respectively, the sentiments expressed in that part of his Inaugural Address which related to the foreign policy of the government. He added: 'I am quite sure the true interests of this country will be best promoted by preserving the relations of peace with all nations, as long as that can be done with a due regard to its own honor, and by commercial intercourse founded on a just reciprocity.' He continued: 'I have entered, gentlemen, upon the high trust committed to me, without prejudices against, or undue partialities towards, any foreign nation or people; but with personal feelings of the most friendly character for all. Although actuated by a determined purpose to promote the best interests of my own country, I have no desire to impair the rights or interests of others, and will endeavor to effect those objects by the most frank, friendly, and sincere negotiation. Where differences exist, or may hereafter arise, it will be my desire to settle them on fair and honorable terms, in that spirit of frankness so congenial to my nature and the character of the American people.'

"I have thus given you the substance, and, as nearly as I can recollect, the language used on the occasion, at which I was present. At the conclusion, he bowed round to them all, which they returned, and with the most gratified feelings they took their leave. Never did a ceremonial go off better or with more effect."

Mad as a March Hare.—A correspondent of the Charleston City Gazette has "gone crazy at the sight of Clara Fisher.

Ecce Signum.

FOR THE CITY GAZETTE

Mr. Editor.—I have beheld—I have admired—I have idolized—the Master piece of nature! The perfection of art! The glory of her sex! The wonder of the World! Oh! had I thought to comprehend, or language to describe the excellence of the fair enchantress; the transcendant talents of the lovely Clara! Oh! had I the inspirations of her etherial mind—the golden pinions of her soaring fancy; then might I faintly pourtray what I would glory to emulate. But it were fruitless to essay, her talents require not the tribute of words; they are superior to praise! "*Omni exceptione major*," be the motto of her fame, and now," &c. &c.

A straight Jacket and shower bath would be useless in this case—the man is mad, and in *love*—his situation is hopeless.

N. Y. Courier.

Money lost at Gambling Tables.—An important decision was lately made at Charleston, which we suppose to be new in this country, though not in England. It goes to establish, that S. & M. Allen may recover at law $2500, lost at a Faro Table, by Alex'r Main, from Henry L. Watson, and Nicholas Spalding, Gamblers, and actually passed into their possession by Main. The action was brought on the affidavit of Main himself.

According to a statistical account of the existing Jews their number throughout the world is at least 2,700,000, belonging to the different sects.

It is expected that Florida will be admitted into the Union as a state, during the present Administration.

Salisbury:

MAY 12, 1829.

Connecticut.....Four of the six gentlemen elected to the next Congress from Connecticut, are new members: Wm. W. Ellsworth, Ralph J. Ingersoll, Jabez W. Huntington, Noyes Barber, William L. Storrs, and Ebenezer Young, are the members recently elected. Mr. Ellsworth, we believe, is a Jackson man. So it will be seen, that even in Connecticut, they are laying down the weapons of their opposition to the present administration. New Hampshire and Rhode Island have given in their full adhesion; and we trust the day is not distant, when we may welcome the whole of New-England—yea, the whole Union—into the true Republican fold.

Mr. Pleasant M. Miller, a state solicitor, in Tennessee, who was an early advocate of Gen Jackson's election, has come out in the papers, and declared he can no longer support him. The cause of his apostacy, no doubt, is, his receiving no office! This shows that his support was mercenary. Such men ought to be disappointed.

Gen. Samuel Swartwout has been appointed collector of the customs for the port of New-York; and Maj. Mordecai M. Noah, the able and facetious editor of the New York Enquirer, surveyor of said port: it is a "fat birth." We rejoice that Maj. Noah has got this office: for he deserves it at the hands of the dominant party, as much as by solid merit.

We see eighty or a hundred other appointments announced in the papers; but they cannot be of much interest to our readers, so we have omitted them.

☞We have been requested to state, that Drury Clanton was acquitted, at the Superior Court in Iredell, of the charge of having any agency in the death of his sister's child in Lincoln, some time last year. No evidence was produced that implicated him in the transaction.

Mr. Ingham, secretary of the navy, left Washington 25th ult. on a visit to Pennsylvania, in order to remove his family to Washington. Mr. Asbury Dickens, chief clerk, acts as secretary during Mr. Ingham's absence.

Negro *Absalom*, convicted at Chatham Superior Court, of the murder of Mr. Alexander Clark, was hung on the 24th ult. Notwithstanding it rained, about 4,000 people assembled to see the *show*. The fellow denied committing the crime, to the last, and consequently must have gone before his God, with a lie on his tongue. He was very hardened, and showed an indifference to his fate. No one doubted but what he was guilty.

Negro *Adam*, who was under sentence to be hung on the same day, was reprieved by the Gov. there being some doubt whether the offence was committed *after* night, or just *before* dark!—for to constitute burglary, the house must be broken open "*after night*." So that, by the *technicality* of the law—a mere *quibble*—this fellow is likely to go unhung, and justice be cheated out of its victim. Ostensibly, laws are made for the protection of honest people; but verily, it seems as though rogues are to receive all the benefits flowing from them. Why are our statutes framed in such ambiguous language, that villians can slip through th meshes, while honest men are caught in them?

Judge Berrian, attorney general of the U. S. arrived in Savannah, by a vessel from New-York, on the 24th ult. on a visit to his family in Georgia.

Mrs. Mary Dickson, proprietor of the Lancaster Intelligencer, one of the oldest democratic papers in Pennsylvania, has been appointed Post Mistress of that city, in place of Mrs. Ann Moore, resigned.

In *Jackson, Tenn. April* 15, the price of Bacon was 10 to 12½, butter 12, corn 40 to 45, flour 8 to 10, corn meal 75 cents to $1 per bushel! A *cheap* country, forsooth! North Carolina bank bills, 12 to 20 per cent. discount!! What does *this* mean?

Virginia.—Judge Bouldin has been elected to Congress from Mr. Randolph's late district, by a majority of 28 votes over Dr. Crump.

Thomas Newton has been re-elected from the Norfolk district, by a majority of 15 votes over Mr. Loyall.

The Convention question absorbs every thing else: the papers are filled with publications on the subject. There will be a hard struggle between those who wish to extend the right of suffrage to all *Freemen*, and those who seem determined to restrict it, as at present in that state, to the *Freeholders* alone. Success to the *liberal* party.

Small Pox.—The progress of the small pox has been completely arrested in Virginia: there were about 60 patients in the hospital in Amelia county; all of whom have been cured and discharged, except an old woman and two children. The Indians who communicated the disease, passed through this part of the country, without spreading the contagion.

Col. James A. Hamilton has been appointed United States District Attorney for the Southern district of New-York, in place of John Duer.

There was a slight fall of *snow* at Elizabeth City, in this state, on 26th ult. succeeded by pretty severe frost. There were two nights of *frost* here, but no *snow*.

JOHN GILES, Esq. we some weeks since announced as a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress; we can now say, that

JOHN LONG, Jr. Esq. is a candidate for re-election to the same situation. We presume there will be no other candidates.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Diocess of North-Carolina, will be held in St. Luke's Church, Salisbury, on Saturday, May 23d. t67

Gen. Scott has been relieved from his *suspension*, and has received a furlough till December next, to ponder on the course he will hereafter take.

Mr. *Noah*, in speaking of his appointment as Surveyor of the Customs in New-York, remarks: "Our new duties not interfering with the duties and obligations we owe to the Republican party, will not abate the attention hitherto paid to the columns of the Enquirer, which we hope to improve in every department."

Professor *Hooper*, of Chapel Hill, has been appointed by the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies of the University, to deliver the annual Oration before them this year.

Dr. William Jones has been appointed Post Master at the city of Washington, in place of Thomas Munroe, removed.

Philip R. Fendall, Thomas L. Thruston, and William Slade, clerks in the state department; and Messrs. Watkins and McCormick, of the same department, have been removed from office.

Petersburg, May 2.—Sixteen hogsheads of Tobacco the crop of Mr. Henry Fitz of Warren, N. C. were sold at the Oaks warehouse, in this town, on Wednesday last, at an average of $7 48—highest $12 95; lowest, $4 20.

The Lutheran Church in Abbotstown, was destroyed by fire on the 24th ult. Supposed to have been set on fire by some evil and wicked wretch.

"Socius" has been received; and as it is of reasonable length, and nothing particularly objectionable about it, we shall give it a place in our columns, in due time.

Gold has recently been discovered, in considerable quantities, in Burke county. A merchant from Morganton last week brought to this town, for the purpose of procuring it fluxed, eight or nine hundred dollars worth of fine gold, gathered in small quantities, during this spring, in Burke county. It was all found in alluvial earth, either on the borders, or in the beds, of small streams of water. It is in fine particles; and is familiarly known as "branch gold." We understand that, as yet, science and practical skill in mining have not been applied to the business in Burke.

While in Morganton, a few weeks back, we learned that *Quicksilver*, in its pure state, is found in that county, in sufficient quantities to answer all the purposes of the miners in amalgamating their gold.

Adam R. Alexander, Esq. (formerly a member) and Capt. Joel Estes, are candidates for Congress in the Western District of Tennessee, in opposition to Davy Crockett.

United States' Senator.....At the next session of our legislature, a Senator in Congress will have to be chosen, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of the Hon. John Branch as Secretary of the Navy. The Western part of the State has peculiar claims to this appointment; and we cherish a hope that the East, in a spirit of conciliation, are disposed to concede it to us. At the last session, when Gov. Iredell was elected, most of the Eastern members magnanimously determined to give one of the Senators to the West; and had the Western members concentrated on any prominent candidate, there is no doubt but that he would have succeeded. Gov. Iredell received but a bare majority, *without any opposition!*

We have heard *Charles Fisher*, Esq. spoken of, in reference to the next appointment, in such terms as to warrrnt a belief that he will succeed, in the event of the East being again disposed to concede the appointment to the West.

DEATH OF COL. GAITHER.

The members of the Bar, the Officers of Court, and other citizens of Iredell, deeply sensible of the loss they had sustained in the death of their lamented friend Col. ALFRED M. GAITHER, assembled at the court-house in Statesville, on the evening of the first of May; when *Robert Williamson*, Esq. was appointed chairman, and *James R. Dodge*, Esq. secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with the deepest affliction we have received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Colonel *Alfred M. Gaither*, long a citizen of this county, and a distinguished member of its bar. He had endeared himself to us by his many virtues,—known only to be loved,—with melancholy satisfaction we pay this slight tribute to his memory. Mild and conciliating, candid and firm, he commanded the confidence of all. Prompt in perception, correct in judgment, and easy and impressive in delivery, his deportment lent to controversy a charm. Altho' young, he was a successful Lawyer: and his industry and talents gave promise of a life of usefulness and honor. Knowing him as we did, we can faintly appreciate the void in his domestic circle. To those afflicted ones, we offer our sincerest sympathy. It is *ours* to lament the companion and friend, the useful citizen, the sound Lawyer, and the honest man;—but *they* mourn the amiable relative, the fond father, the kind and affectionate husband.

Resolved, That as a testimony of our respect, we will wear crape on the left arm thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the Salisbury papers; and that the Secretary transmit a copy to the bereaved family of Colonel Gaither.

ROBERT WILLIAMSON, *Ch'n.*
Teste: JAMES R. DODGE, *Sec'y.*

The Brethren of Mount Moriah Lodge, Statesville, upon the intelligence of the death of Col. *Alfred M. Gaither*, assembled in their Lodge Room, on the evening of Tuesday, the 28th of April, 1829; when the following resolutions were submitted, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge, deeply impressed with the loss we have sustained in the early death of our deceased worthy Brother, Col. Alfred M. Gaither, experience a melancholy pleasure in expressing our feelings on this event. He was long our associate and brother,—always worthy; for he was often tried, and such he was found to be. His memory is endeared to us by many tender fraternal associations; his virtues we revere, for they were those of a man and a Mason;—a sincere, faithful, warm-hearted friend, his soul was chivalrously alive to all the elevated and refined feelings that distinguish the Gentleman. But, alas! there is a broken column in our temple,—the silver cord has been unloosed, the golden bowl is broken, and the spirit hath returned unto God, who gave it. May his many virtues long live in the memory of his friends; and his imperfections, for they were few, be buried with him.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the widow of the deceased.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal. JAMES THOMPSON, *Sec'y.*

A New State in North America.....A Paris paper of February 17, says—"By an Act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, a new State has been formed in that part of North America; it bears the name of Macon!!" *Prodigious!!*

[After this, let the *state* of BUNCOMBE haul in her horns. We expect, the next time we hear from these *knowing* Frenchmen, they will have "Upper Hog-thief" erected into a *state!*]

ED. CARO.

EDENTON, N. C. APRIL 28.

Hydrophobia.—Several very distressing cases of this dreadful malady, have occurred among the negroes of Mr. Wm. B. Roberts, of this Country; one of them a woman died on Saturday last, in the most excruciating agony, and three others are now suffering under strong symptoms of the disease, which the physician hopes to arrest by a course of salivation: these persons were bitten near two months ago, as were several others in this Town, all of whom are certainly in very great danger. *Gaz.*

William G. Oates, one of the persons charged with the false imprisonment of Stephenson, returned to Savannah on the first of April, in the ship Queen Mab, from Philadelphia, and the next day surrendered himself to the civil authorities, and failing to give bail was committed to Jail. Thus one of our own citizens has been arrested, deprived of his liberty and incarcerated in prison, for the meritorious act of arresting a foreign swindler. *Athenian.*

Gov. Derbigny, of Louisiana, has pardoned, or rather commuted the punishment of a man named Gayarre, who was convicted of murdering his own mother-in-law, with his own offspring at the time in her arms. This act has drawn down on him the strongest reprobation of the press of that State. He is warned of the fate of Gov. Desha; and those who were warmest in supporting him for the office now appear to be loudest in their condemnation of his official conduct. It is insinuated that the punishment of Gayarre was commuted, because his connexions were influential and respectable.

Among the buildings destroyed by fire at Augusta, Geo. was the theatre.

The Canadian *Giant*, now exhibiting in New-York, weighs, it is said, 620 pounds. He is some-what heavier than the Elephant Columbus, stuffed.

The Succession.—The U. S. Telegraph has the following remarks on the subject of the President's being a candidate for re-election:

"The President upon his well known rule not to seek or decline office when tendered by his fellow-citizens, having yielded to the unsolicited call of his country, will no doubt, consult the will of those who have elevated him to his high station; and having given no indication as to what his wishes are, the suggestion that he declines a re election is premature and unauthorised. Under such circumstances, it is not to be believed that the republican party would, at present, permit itself to become divided upon the pretensions of any other candidate as his successor."

The Directors of our State Bank have appointed Col. *Isaac T. Avery* to close the business of their Office of Discount at Morganton, in the place of Col. *William Erwin*, resigned. *Raleigh Register.*

Appointment, and Removal.—The appointment of Mr. Norton, late one of the editors of the Connecticut Times, to the Office of Post Master for Hartford, has been rapidly succeeded by his *removal*. He left Washington with his commission in his pocket. He arrived at Hartford, and entered on the duties of his Office on the morning of last Thursday week. The very next day, Friday, he learned that his commission had been revoked, and that John M. Niles had superseded him. It is said that a remonstrance is about to be sent on to Washington, against Mr. Norton's removal. The United States' Telegraph states, that Norton 'was removed, because the Post Master General was satisfied that Mr. Norton had deceived him as to public opinion relative to his claims for the office, and that another, and not Mr. Norton, ought to be appointed.' Mr. Norton had been residing some time in Washington city, engaged in the Telegraph office.

Mr. Cooper the American Novelist.—A letter from Marseilles, France, dated 13th March, says: "Mr. Cooper, the Novelist, has been here a few days. He came to print a new work, probably a novel, (not Travels in Europe, as has been erroneously reported,) and would have remained during the summer; but not coming to terms with the publisher, he has returned to Florence, where his family at present resides.

The loss by the late great fire at Augusta, is estimated at half a million of dollars, not one third insured.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The ship George Canning, at New York from Liverpool, brings Engish papers of 24th March.

Deplorable affrays have taken place in port Mahon, between the sailors of the American frigate the Java, and the sailors of the French corvette Pomona, and the brig Faune, on the evening of the 15th. M. Mesnard, midshipman of the Faune was cruelly assasinated at the gates of the town, by some American sailors.

Marseilles, March 12.

"Letters from Alexandria, received to day, announce that the Turco Egyptian fleet has been entirely destroyed by the Russian Admiral Hayden, in the harbor of Suda, some leagues from Canea, in the island of Candia."

Portugal.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, in a letter dated London, March 23, says, "That England and France intend placing the young queen on the throne of Portugal, there exists no doubt; and those two powers only await the junction of a Brazilian squadron, with a very effective force, to make a descent on Portugal."

Russia and Turkey.—The German papers announce the renewal of operations between the Russians and Turks. It is stated that the Grand Vizier arrived at Shumla the 6th January, and collected about 30,000 men to attack Paravady.

Mexico.—Upon the intelligence of Gen. Jackson's election to the Presidency, the city of Mexico was brilliantly illuminated, and public rejoicings took place throughout the Republic.

We have been anxiously waiting for the return of Com. Porter; notwithstanding the fair promises of the Mexican government, we are pained to learn, that the gallant Captain, whose services shed a brilliant lustre on our country, during the late war, is actually in poverty, and almost destitute of the means of living. Banished by the intrigues of the late administration, the people expect, from the well known liberal feelings of the President, that Com. Porter will not want the generous protection of his country. If the question of rank should prevent his being restored to the navy, it is hoped some other provision may be made for his appointment as minister of the United States in Mexico, or any part of South America. *Noah.*

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, May 9th.....Cotton 1¾ to 2 cents, corn 20 to 25, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 7 to 10, flour 4 to 4.25 per barrel, wheat 50 to 60, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 40 to 50, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 16 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.50, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 8 to 9.

Fayetteville, April 29th.—Cotton 7½ to 8 1-2 bacon 5½ to 6, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 42, butter 10 to 15, corn 45 to 50, flaxseed 85, flour 4½ to 5½, lard 7½, molasses 32 a 33, sugar 8½ to 10, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 1.20, whiskey 25 to 27.....U. S. bank notes 1½ a 2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, ditto, 1½ a 2.

Charleston, April 27.....Cotton 8 to 9¾ cents, flour 7 a 7½, whiskey, 26 a 27, bacon 5 to 5½, hams 7 1-2 a 8, best kind of bagging 20 to 23, salt 35 to 50, corn 41 a 46, coffee 12 to 15.....N. Carolina bank bills 2 a 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1½ ditto.

Wilmington, April 29....Cotton 8 to 8½, flax 10 to 13, flour 7.50 to 8.00, corn 55 to 60, cheese 7 to 8, apple brandy 35 to 37, tallow 8 to 9.

Nashville, Ten. April 24.....Cotton 7 a 8, flour 7.00, lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 8. N. Carolina bank bills 10 per cent. dis.

Camden, May 2.....Cotton 7 to 8½, flour 4½ to 5 out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat $1, corn 60 to 62½, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 28 to 35, bacon 7 to 8.

Arrivals of Cotton Wagons are becoming more frequent than for a few weeks past.

Richmond, May 1st.....Cotton 8 a 9½, flour $5¾ to 6, wheat 1.00 a 1.25, corn 40 a 45, bacon 7 to 7½, brandy apple 43 to 45, old peach do 90 a $1, whiskey 26 to 30, leaf tobacco 9 to 12½, North Carolina bank bills 3 discount, S. Carolina 2 a 2½, Georgia 2½ a 3½.

Baltimore, May 1.....Flour $5.00, cotton 8½ to 10, whiskey 23 to 25, bacon 9½ to 11.

Newbern, May 2....Cotton 7½ to 8½, flour 6¾ to $7½, wheat 87½ a $1, bacon 5 to 6, salt 45 to 60, peach brandy 75, apple do. 40 a 45, whiskey 39.

Charles April 29.—Cotton, 7.50 to 8.5-8, bacon 6½ to 8, corn 40, flour 5 to 5.50, whiskey 28 to 30, peach brandy 45, to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 74 to 75, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3 to 4.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 24.....Cotton 12½, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.25 to 6, Kenhawa salt 50 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20 to 20, tallow 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

MARRIED,

In the Forks of the Yadkin, in this county, by Nathan Cornell, Esq. on the 21st ult. Mr. James Brunt to Miss Sarah R. Lee.

In Fall River, Massachusetts, on Monday morning, Mr. Andrew C. Fearing, merchant, of Boston, to Miss Aldiborontiphoscophorino Cowen, of the former place.

DIED,

In this county, near Beth Page meeting-house on the 7th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Kilpatrick, aged about 98.

In Savannah, on the 1st inst. the Hon. William Davies, Judge of the Eastern Judicial District of the state of Georgia.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

AUSTIN & BURNS

ARE now receiving, at the *Salisbury Medical and Drug Store*, extensive and well selected assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES;

Also, Paints, Stationary, Perfumery, and the best of Wines and Liquors;—selected expressly for medical purposes; all of which will be disposed of on advantageous terms for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

☞ Particulars hereafter.

May 11th, 1829. 66tf

Fresh Goods, Cheap Goods!

THE subscriber is now receiving and opening at his *Store* in *Salisbury*, a large assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS, HARDWARE, AND GROCERIES;

containing almost every article usually to be found in Stores;—bought for *cash*, and selected by himself, with care, in Philadelphia and New York.

The Public are assured they will find a *full supply*, and as *low* for *cash* as any in the place,—or otherwise, on accommodating terms. They are invited to call, examine and judge for themselves. JOHN MURPHY.

May, 9, 1829. 12t77

A. Torrence, & Co.

ARE now opening an extensive and fashionable assortment of seasonable

GOODS.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine them. 66

Salisbury, May 11, 1829.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the first of April, a *Negro Boy* named *Sherod*, about 18 years of age, five feet four inches high, stout built, has a scar on one of his legs about the knee, occasioned by a burn. Any person who will return said Negro to me in Lincoln county, or confine him in any jail so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward. LYMAN WOODFORD.

Lincoln county, 3d May, 1829. 3t68

Stop the Thief!

STOLEN from the subscribers in Statesville, on the 29th inst. (being Tuesday of court) one sorrel HORSE, five years old, about fifteen hands high, a small blaze in his face, some white hairs on his shoulders caused by the collar, either one or both hind feet white, no other marks recollected. Also, at the same time and place, was stolen, a light bay *Horse*, about fifteen hands high, much marked by the collar, eight or nine years old, no other marks recollected. A small man, sandy complection, of ordinary appearance, apparently between thirty and forty years of age, was seen making his way westward, about 4 o'clock in the evening, riding one and leading the other of said Horses. A liberal reward will be given for the detection of the thief, or any information respecting said Horses, so that we get them again.

CHRISTOPHER BARRINGER,
HENRY BUSTLE.

Iredell co. N. C. May 1st, 1829. 5t70

Negroes Wanted.

TEN likely, young *Negro Men*, from 16 to 20 years of age; for which fair prices will be given. Inquire of SAM'L. REEVES.

Salisbury, April 25th, 1829. 4t67

Sale of Land

Lying in Rowan and Surry Counties

JESSE KERBY and Thomas Oaks, executors of Sam'l. Kerby, *vs.* William C. Bird and others: Supreme Court, December term, 1828. By virtue of a decree made in the above cause, I shall expose to public sale, before the court-house door, in the town of Salisbury, on Monday the 18th day of May next, about 300 acres of land, be the same more or less, on the Yadkin River, in the counties of Surry and Rowan, it being the tract of land sold by Sam'l. Kerby in his life time to Jonathan Dalton. Terms of sale, six, twelve, and eighteen months credit, the purchaser entering into Bond with approved security, payable to the Clerk, and the title to the land to be retained until the payment of the purchase money.

JOHN L. HENDERSON, *C. S. C.*

Salisbury, Feb. 27, 1829. 11t66

SHERIFFS DEEDS.

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at this office.

Land for Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for Rowan county, the Clerk and Master will sell, at public auction, on the 23rd day of May next, at the Court-House in Salisbury; a tract of land, late the property of William Hampton, dec'd. lying on Grant's Creek, near Macay's Mill, adjoining William Pinkston, sen. and others; containing 333 acres or thereabouts. This land is valuable on account of its location, being near a good mill, and within the convenient distance of 2 or 3 miles from Salisbury. The sale is ordered for the purpose of making a division among the heirs of the late proprietor; and a credit of twelve months is offered to the purchaser, upon his giving bond with approved security, for the purchase money, and a title made for the same upon full payment.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, *C. M. E.*

April 13th, 1829. 5t67

State of North Carolina, Rowan county:

COURT of pleas and quarter sessions, February term, 1829: Diannah Newton, vs. William Haden, Robert Haden, Judithan Marr and Margaret his wife: Petition, partition of lands. it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, that the defendants appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

6t67 JNO. GILES.

Rowan Superior Court of Law, April term, 1829:

MATILDA PINKSTON *vs.* Peter Pinkston; petition for divorce. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in the town of Salisbury, that defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Rowan, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the same be heard ex parte. Witness, H. Giles, Clerk of said court, at office, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1829.

6t68 HY. GILES, *Clk. S. C.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, fall term, 1828: Marion Tanner *vs.* John Tanner, Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, in this case, that the defendant resides beyond the limits of this State; Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next superior court of law to be held for Mecklenburg county, on the seventh Monday, after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to answer plead or demur, to said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6t66

J. M. HUTCHISON, *c. s. c. l.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

SUPERIOR Court of law, fall term, 1828; Eliza Cox vs. Wm. Cox: Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that he appear at our next superior court of law, to be held for said county, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead answer or demur, to said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. 6t66

J. M. HUTCHISON, *c. s. c. l.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

SUPERIOR Court of law, fall term, 1828: Benjamin Steward *vs.* Harriet Steward; petition for divorce. The defendant in this case residing beyond the limits of the state, as appears to the court; ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at our next superior court of law, on the 7th Monday after the 4th in March, 1829, and plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be heard exparte, and decreed accordingly. 6t66

J. M. HUTCHISON, *c. s. c. l.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY:

FEBRUARY session, 1829: James Neely *vs.* the heirs at law of Wm. Barnett, dec'd. Caveat to a will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the following named persons (heirs at law of Wm. Barnett dec'd.) are non-residents of this state, viz: Mary Aspie, Jane Dale, Elizabeth Broomfield, Martha Falls, Ann Hart, William Barnett and Margaret Barnett, children of Abraham and Mary Barnett; Wm. Barnett, Samuel Barnett, and Susan Erwin, children of Samuel and Margaret Barnett; Dorcas Cathey, daughter of Wm. and Mary Elliott, and Wm. White, grandson of the same; Ann Barnett, wife of Thomas Barnett, dec'd. Thomas Barnett, George Barnett and Sarah Elms, children of the same; John Porter and Mary Ormand, children of James and Ruth Porter, dec'd. James Barnett, and the children of Thomas M'Ree, dec'd. (names unknown;) it is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying the said heirs to appear at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for this county, on the 4th Monday of May next, then are there to shew cause, if any they have, why probate of the last will and testament of Wm. Barnett, dec'd. should not be had.

6t66 ISAAC ALEXANDER, *c. c. c.*

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.* 09

Negro Man to Hire,

BY the day, week, or month; he is able bodied, and expert at most kinds of work. Inquire at this office. 63

POETRY.

The following lines are the production of a little girl only eight years of age. *N. Y. Cour.*

TO A LARK.

Warbling messenger of morn,
Tell me, tell me, is it dawn?
Ah! I hear by thy sweet cry,
That its morning to thine eye.
Lovely bird when I approach,
Sing me one of thy sweet notes.

Though the harbinger of spring,
Should come to me on his light wing,
And the blackbird charm my ear
With notes melodious and so clear,
Ah! charming bird, still wilt thou be
Aurora's messenger to me.

MELODY.....By W. LEGGETT.

If yon bright stars, that gem the night,
Be each a blissful dwelling sphere;
Where kindred spirits reunite,
Whom death has torn asunder here;—
How sweet it were at once to die,
And leave this blighted orb afar!
Mix soul and soul to cleave the sky,
And soar away from star to star!

But, oh! how dark, and drear, and lone,
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,
If wandering through each radiant one,
We fail to find the loved of this!
If there no more the ties shall twine,
That death's cold hand alone can sever,
Ah! then, those stars in mockery shine,
More hateful, as they shine forever!

It cannot be: each hope and fear,
That lights the eye, or clouds the brow,
Proclaims there is a happier sphere
Than this bleak world that holds us now.
There is a voice that sorrow hears,
When heaviest weighs life's galling chain:
'Tis heaven that whispers—"dry thy tears,
The pure in heart shall meet again."

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER.

HARD THINGS.

'Tis hard to love a pretty girl,
When she cares naught for you,
And day by day to be obliged
Her witching charms to view.

'Tis hard to see our fondest hopes
Blighted while in their bloom,
To see a long-lov'd friend depart
Unto an early tomb.

'Tis hard to see a great mind bow
Beneath misfortune's blast,
And see the sad remains of worth
To dark oblivion cast.

'Tis hard, when fortune's wont to smile,
To have her frown on you,
And then the ones you thought your friends,
Withdraw their favors too.

'Tis hard to see the rich oppress
And screw the needy poor,
And turn away with insolence,
The beggar from their door.

'Tis hard to have a wife who seem'd
All willingness and grace,
But 'fore a fortnight you are wed,
To have her slap your face!

Prescription against Dyspepsia and Hypochondria.

An honest and a temperate life;
No dealings with the apothecary:
And from this maxim never vary.
On no account engage in strife;
Be moderate in your appetite.
Amusement take and exercise;
Avoid the cares that life supplies—
In country walks take much delight:
Little confinement—much enjoyment,
And continual employment.

A HIGH FLOWN COMPLIMENT.

Orpheus could lead the savage race,
And trees uprooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre;
But bright Celia raised the wonder higher;
When to her organ vocal breath was given,
An Angel heard and straight appeared,
Mistaking earth for heaven.

COMPARISONS.

One to destroy is murder by the law:
And gibbets keep the lifted hand in awe.
To murder thousands takes a specious name;
War's glorious art, and gives immortal fame.

ENIGMAS.

'Tis in sorrow commenc'd, and endeth in smiles,
It is also the end of our woes and our wiles.
It lives in the midst of, and bounds all our wishes,
And twice it is seen ev'ry day in our dishes.
But although the commencement of shame and of sin,
Yet with saints, as with sinners, 'tis sure to begin.
In sincerity, first—yet it endeth in lies;
And lastly, fair ladies, it is in your own eyes.

MISCELLANY.

(From the Providence (R. I.) Evening Gazette.)

ECONOMY in a FAMILY.

There is nothing which goes so far towards placing young people beyond the reach of poverty, as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It is as much impossible to get a ship across the Atlantic with half a dozen butts started, or as many bolt holes in her bottom. It matters not whether a man furnish little or much for his family, if there is a continual leakage in the kitchen, or in the parlour; it runs away, he knows not how; and that demon, *waste*, cries more, like horse leech's daughter, until he that provides has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it; not the least article, however unimportant in itself, for it establishes a precedent; nor under any pretence, for it opens the door for ruin to stalk in, and he seldom leaves an opportunity unimproved. A man gets a wife to look after his affairs; to assist him in his journey through life; to educate and prepare his children for a proper station in life, and not to dissipate his property. The husband's interest should be the wife's care, and her greatest ambition carry her no further than his welfare and happiness, together with that of her children. This should be her sole aim; and the theatre of her exploits is in the bosom of her family, where she may do as much towards making a fortune as he possibly can in the counting room or the workshop. It is not the money *earned* that makes a man wealthy; it is what is *saved* from his earnings. A good and prudent husband makes a deposit of the fruits of his labour with his best friend; and if that friend be not true to him, what has he to hope; if he dare not place confidence in the companion of his bosom, where is he to place it? A wife acts not for herself only, but she is bound to act for their good, and not for her own gratifications. Her husband's good is the end at which she should aim, his approbation is her reward. Self gratification in *dress*, or indulgence in *appetite*, or more *company* than his purse can well entertain, are equally pernicious. The first adds vanity to extravagance; the second fastens a doctor's bill to a long butcher's account, and the latter brings intemperance, the worst of all evils, in its train.

FARMING.

Agriculture, as practised in modern times, and particularly in this country, embraces more objects and requires the exercise of as much and great a variety of talents, as constant and persevering attention, as any pursuit in life.

A good farmer must have a good garden, a good orchard, good stock, good grain, good meadows, good enclosures, and must know how to keep them so. He must watch the state of the market, and above all he must see if others have excelled him in their agricultural pursuits, and endeavor, if possible, to ascertain the cause, and avail himself of their better skill.

The preservation of manure, its application, the effects of irrigation, of draining, assorting, preserving and preparing seed, the manner and time of ploughing, harrowing and sowing, taking care of stock, &c. &c. ought all to undergo his inspection, and be subject to his remarks in their progress of effecting the object intended.

Intercourse with those engaged in the same pursuits is to be sought in every way that can afford beneficial results. The interchange of civilities, occupied in comparing our views on subjects which engross our daily attention and conduce to our support and comfort in the social family circle, are to be encouraged, but those that embrace whole communities are to receive our open countenance and zealous support.

Methodism.—It was in the year 1729, just a century ago, that *John Wesley*, aided by two or three of his fellow students at the University of Oxford, commenced the work of reforming the morals of the great body of the people of England, and especially those of the lowest and most neglected classes. At that time, the Religious Teachers of the Country were chiefly those of the Established Church and but little pains were taken to induce disorderly persons, who kept at a distance from Church, and any thing like Religion, to change their course; and the number of these was far from being inconsiderable. *Wesley*, and his associates at College, moved by this state of things, began by visiting places in the neighbourhood, and holding meetings wherever they could find opportunity. But this great Reformer of Morals, at length commenced his plan of establising *Itinerary Preaching* throughout the Kingdom, which, at first met with much opposition. The travelling Preachers having no settled places, in which to address the people, held forth in the Streets, or in any place where they could assemble a few persons together, and were frequently much annoyed and abused, by boys and disorderly persons, pelting them with dirt and other missiles. But nothing could prevent *Wesley* from pursuing his object. His zeal and perseverance, and the zeal and perseverance of his disciples, overcame every obstacle, and at this time the *Methodist Meetings*, in many parts of England, are the most unmerously attended Houses of Worship. Nor did his zeal stop here; *Mr. Wesley* determined to visit this Country, and rouse up the neglecters of Religious Worship here also; and the present situation of the *Methodist Church* throughout the Union, shews the complete success which crowned his efforts. And this venerable, excellent man, had the gratification to live to see the fruit of his labours, and in his old age, to visit his Churches throughout Great Britain, where thousands of his disciples met to worship their Maker, and where, like an Apostle, he could gratefully say, "*These are my Children in the Lord! it is from my labours, and from the labours of those whom I have induced to travel and preach the Gospel, that these worshipping Assemblies have been gathered chiefly from the offscouring of the people.*" Reg.

A DANGEROUS THEORY.

Phœbe was rather pretty, and thought herself beautiful. She had read romances, she had read of heroines "beautiful as the young day when first it beams upon the mountains," with necks like polished ivory, diamond-beaming eyes, and lips where bees might alight, mistaking them for blooming and odoriferous flowers, and she fancied herself just such an one, with the slight exception that the description was rather too tame. She had read philosophy, too, and sonnets and melo-dramas, and they all told her that woman was the Empress of the world, and that man was made to bow before her; in short, her *theory* was that she was very beautiful, and ought to be idolized, a very natural theory for a tolerably pretty, warm-blooded, vivacious brunette of sweet seventeen. She therefore used none of those little arts to entrap lovers which are "as the law for that purpose made and provided" declares lawful and proper in love affairs. All her acquaintances got lovers, some got married, still she changed not her course, for her theory, as she said, "was founded on an innate nobility of soul, and if a man could never be found who had mind enough to appreciate it, she never would marry." For, said she, what is marriage without nobility of soul?" Nothing could shake her faith in her theory; she would never condescend to be agreeable; and she is now a novel-reading, snuff-taking old maid, still dreaming of congeniality and nobility of soul—so much for *theory*.

[*From the Brooklyn L. I. Star.*]

Improvement in Clocks.—Mr. Joseph Ives of this village is the inventor and patentee of a *lever spring clock*, which has passed the inspection of artists and mechanics with a high approbation. The wheels are all of metal, the principal of which run on friction rollers, and exhibit an admirable nicety of finish and work-manship. The lever springs carry the striking part as well as the time, and require winding only once in eight days. The whole is in a small compact form, light and portable, without the necessity of weights, and afforded at half the price of the old fashioned metal clocks. It is a highly valuable American invention, and will add much to the reputation, and we hope also to the fortune of the patentee.

Don't Rock Children.—A foreign writer finds fault with the prevalent practice of rocking children, and considers it as the cause of many diseases. He asks and with much reason, "When the human offspring first begins to make use of its faculties, and to give proof of its being sensible to existence, even should this be done by infantine cries, is it right to stop those cries and prevent its paying that tribute to nature? The rocking of the cradle brings on sleep only through the stupor it produces on the senses. Such a motion cannot but offend the delicate fibres of the brain of an infant, injure his digestion, sour the milk from which it derives its nourishment, and turns it into curds."

Accident.—Two men recently suffered a horrid death in Baltimore, in consequence of drinking each about half a gill of a solution of corrosive sublimate, administered to them by mistake, for rum. *Boston Bulletin.*

Optical Glasses.—From late experiments by English opticians, *pure* glass for optical instruments is stated to have been obtained. The astronomers, it is expected, will be enabled by means of this improvement, to spy new wonders among the stars. *ib.*

Singular Will.—The Will of Sir Gilbert East has been proved under 300,000*l.* The deceased has left legacies for his dogs at the rate of 7*s.* per week. They are to be fed with milk, barley, oatmeal, sea biscuit and tripes. Also, further allowance for kennel furniture, as well as medicine, and a man to look after them. No dog to be killed under pretence of old age, or from a false notion of charity. His horses and mares to have run for life in his meadows Fifield, Berks—to be provided a warm shed in winter, with plenty of bran, chaff and hay; 8*s.* a week to be allowed for each, besides payment for a trusty and honest person to attend them. A parrot he gives to Martha Hack, and for the care of the bird 15*l.* quarterly during the bird's life, and 20*l* a year as long as she survives it. *London paper.*

Population of Greece.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce contains a statement, received from Greece, and taken from the register of Ali Pacha, of the number of people inhabiting that country. The statement is not relied upon as furnishing an exact view of the present population; but it is thought the number of Greeks absolutely free, does not exceed 1,200,000, being those of the Peloponnessus and the Islands.

Thessaly contains 398,000 Christians, and 41,250 Turks; Eastern and Western Greece, 471,800 Christians, 15,000 Turks; Epirus 326,200 Christians, 76,300 Turks; the Morea, 650,000 inhabitants; and Southern Macedonia, 150,000, of whom 30,000 are Turks.

The Sun a Body of Ice.—Many opinions have been formed concerning the sun, which philosophers have sometimes ridiculed, and sometimes seriously refuted. But of all the paradoxical assertions respecting that luminary, none equals Mr. Palmer's, for that gentleman positively asserts it to be a body of ice! The following is the title of Mr. Palmer's book: "A Treatise on the sublime science of Heliography, satisfactorily demonstrating(!) our great orb of light, the Sun, to be absolutely no other than a body of ice. By Charles Palmer, Gent." 8vo. 1799.

A German chymist has discovered, that, by mixing two parts of nitrate of potash, two parts of neutral carbonate of potash, one part of sulphur, and six of sea salt, all finely pulverized,—fulminating powder, of the greatest strength, is obtained; and, what is very remarkable, the force of the explosion is constantly directed below.

Extract.—"About 13 miles from Hull, (Eng.) is Cave Castle, a noble Mansion House, standing in an extensive park. It contains a fine collection of pictures, amongst which is a portrait of the celebrated Gen. *George Washington*, whose Great Grand Father possessed this Estate, whence he emigrated in 1657." *Charleston Cour.*

An Industrious Clergyman.—The Portland Argus states that Mr. Busbee, minister of the first *Universalist* Society in Portland, recently deceased, preached 1303 sermons, attended one hundred and eleven funerals, and solemnized sixty-two marriages, between the 24th of September, 1819, and the 28th of February, 1829.

A pattern for wives.—Patrick Mactwig was charged before a London magistrate, with having thrown Mrs. Mactwig out of the window. The wife herself was the first to defend him. "He was pretty fresh, and I was very drunk. I knowed I deserved a *bating*, so I jumped out of the window sooner than he should give it to me."

The shawls and fancy tissues made at Paris are valued, in round numbers, at 15,000,000 francs; goldsmith's work and jewellry at 27,000,000; clocks and watches at 19,500,000; gilt bronzes at 5,000,000. The wages paid to workmen on these goods are estimated to be 22,000,000 francs. *Bost Bulleton.*

Whimsical Etymogogy.—The word Tobocco has been facetiously derived from the Hebrew, in manner following: *Tob*, bonus, (good) *ach*, fumus (smoke) and *a*, ejus. *Tobacco* will therefore signify, "good is the smoke thereof."